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In Bengal and India, during the same week, 1,011 cases and 925 deaths, and 56,927 cases and 52,098 deaths from plague, respectively.

The cholera epidemic in Kashmir continues. The number of cases and deaths reported for the week ended May 27 was 1,447 and 782, respectively, as against 1,484 and 762 recorded in the previous week. Since November, 1906, the total number of cases of cholera reported in Kashmir was 9,103, of which 4,918 have ended fatally.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 10 and 17:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended June 8, 1907.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 4	Roma	New York.....	1,518	160	1,550
6	Campania	do	2,033	220	2,980
6	Re d'Italia	do	1,184	170	1,450
7	König Albert	do	1,458	170	1,550
8	Indiana	do	1,539	150	1,780
	Total		7,532	870	9,310

PALERMO.

June 7	Re d'Italia	New York.....	481	467	123
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 4	Roma	21	2	10		6	39
6	Campania	40	9	23	2	20	94
6	Re d'Italia	28	3	12	2	10	55
7	König Albert	19	5	10	1	8	43
8	Indiana	43	4	18		14	79
	Total	151	23	73	5	58	310

PALERMO.

June 7	Re d'Italia	12		48		6	66
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Week ended June 15, 1907:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Città di Torino	New York	949	70	1,150
11	Lazio	do	1,276	160	1,350
11	Napolitan Prince	do			
12	Carpathia	do			
12	Canopic	Boston	1,196	180	1,480
12	Bulgaria	New York	1,911	260	2,380
13	Perugia	do	591	90	980
13	Italia	do	325	50	750
14	Madonna	do	1,607	290	1,580
15	Europa	do	1,770	180	2,150
	Total		9,625	1,280	11,820

MESSINA.

June 14	Italia	New York	266	96	278
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PALERMO.

June 14	Perugia	New York	657	580	200
15	Italia	do	710	902	152
	Total		1,367	1,482	352

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 10	Città di Torino	38	3	8		3	52
11	Lazio	24	3	12		1	40
11	Napolitan Prince						
12	Carpathia						
12	Canopic	23		28		4	55
12	Bulgaria	39	8	16	1	10	74
13	Perugia	22	2	11	1	7	43
13	Italia	6	1	3		2	12
14	Madonna	31	3	18		8	60
15	Europa	34	5	9		9	57
	Total	217	25	105	2	44	393

MESSINA.

June 14	Italia	14				2	16
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PALERMO.

June 14	Perugia	13		24		6	43
	Italia	15		28		5	48
	Total	28		52		11	91

Smallpox.—Week ended June 20, 1907. Cases: Borghetto San Nicolo (Porto Maurizio), 1; Bergamo, 1; Seriate (Bergamo), 1; Vedelazo, 2; Castello di Godezo (Treviso), 1; Bologna, 1; Crevalcore, 1; Molinella (Bologna), 1; Bagnoli del Trigno, 1; Montoro Superiore, 1; Paternopolis, 3; Quaglietta (Avellino), 1; Bovalino (Reggio Calabria) 18; Grotte (Girgenti), 1.

Further relative to case of smallpox removed from steamship Perugia.

The following is received from Doctor McLaughlin, under date of June 24:

The case of smallpox found among the emigrants of the steamship *Perugia*, June 13, 1907, was turned over to the port physicians, together with 53 suspected contacts. These port physicians are officers of the Italian Government. They asked our requirements, and were advised to isolate the case, bathe, disinfect clothing of the contacts, disinfect bedding and premises, and to detain the contacts under observation for a period of fourteen days. They informed me that these requirements coincided with those of the Italian Government, and would be carried out to the letter. I found that the port physicians turned the case over to the Cotugno Hospital, which is under control of the municipality of Naples and is the city hospital for contagious diseases. Four days after the admission of the case into the Cotugno Hospital the child was sent back to the boarding house, where the 53 contacts were detained. This was discovered on the 17th. The child had crusts, and I protested to the port physicians and the representative of the physicians in charge of the emigrants. They expressed surprise and regret at the premature discharge of the case, and promised to see that it was again isolated. The case was still with the others in the boarding house on the 18th, 20th, and 22d, when our officers visited the house. On June 22 two fresh cases of varioloid were found among the 53 suspects detained by my orders in the boarding house. These were removed, but the original case was still there, and still in a condition to infect, as the crusts had not all disappeared. We make a daily inspection of the boarding house, but under the circumstances the house must be considered infected, and consequently the period of fourteen days' observation can only commence from the time when the suspects, after being bathed and their clothing disinfected, are removed to another clean boarding house for observation. The remaining suspects will not be permitted to embark until they complete a period of fourteen days in a clean locality under the personal supervision of an officer of this station.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, June 12:

After an interval of five years or more plague is now present in this community. Several plague-infected rats were found last winter in an outlying district where this outbreak started.

May 23 a rice and fuel merchant in Tobe called in a physician to be treated for a "severe cold." Death followed the next day, and a certificate of "acute inflammation of the brain" caused an investigation